HALLENSQUARE WITH JONES.

These Are the First Symptoms Court Officers Surround Him to Protect Him The first symptoms of Paralysis are weak.

tion in feet and limbs, numbress or prickling.

Miss Pauline Roe of 803 Seventh av... York city, had a terrible stroke of paral and having myself received such groat bet from Dr. Greeno's Nervura, I persuaded it use it as a last resort. She did so, an change since taking this medicine has most remarkable. Surely through the iterious efforts of this wonderful curative edy. Dr. Greene's Nervura, Miss loe haceived a new lense of life. I shall be readany and all times to testify to the remark restoration to health of this lady, man wonder, at effects of Dr. Greene's Servara.

the trial of the Rev. Mr. Millen for licentious conduct he had two adherents, Messrs, H. R. Moe and J. L. Howland, "two of the petitioners for the dissolution of the oldest religious society in Brooklyn." He adds that "the said Moe has not attended the services in said church since the conviction of Millen in 1887, and has contributed in four years only \$2 cents to its support: and that while said Howland has occasionally attended the services, he has contributed in four years only \$1.50 to the support of the church.

The affidivit declares that, at the meeting of the church members to act on the question whether the society should be dissolved, there was not a fair representation of the membership and congregation, only 38 individuals being present who recklessly and without proper deliberation voted away \$148,000 worth of property and wiped out one of Brooklyn's oldest landmarks. He says that thirty of these who attended the meeting were women, and that twenty of them had not attended the support for the past five years.

Mr. Parshley further says that "for any man to pretend to say that the old Washington Street Methodist Church, with over \$113,000 on hand after paying all its debts, and a burying plot in Evergreens Cemetery worth over \$1.300, together with \$400 in the cemetery treasury to keep the plot in condition, a fine parsonal property, situated in the locality of the old church, was not in a field for a large diristian work and could not be a success would be laughed at by any respectable church, old given in the Board of Trustees of the church are "incompetent, unworthy, and unsafe to handle the temporalities of said institution:" that they have done everything in their power to pull down instead of building up a successful church, and that their

A BROOKLYN CHURCH.

An old Brooklyn church trouble will be

hrought up to-day before Judge Dykman in White Plains, and incidentally there will be

additional developments. The Board of Trus-

tops of the Washington Street Methodist Epis-

copal church and some of the other pillars of

on Post, Hilan R. Moe, James L. Howland, and

John Flint, constituting a majority of the

Board of Trustees, petitioned the Kings Coun-

jety, and asked that an order be granted

transferring all the property held by the so-

ciety to the Brooklyn Church Society of the

Methodist Episcopal Church.

The proceedings were opposed by Gen. Ho-

ratio C. King and Charles M. Stafford, who ap-

and members of the Washington Street Church.

The petitioners were directed to file a copy of their petition with Judge Dykman in the White

Plains Court to-day, and were ordered to per-

mit Gen. King and Counsellor Stafford to ex-

amine all the books and papers belonging to the society. To-day Gen. King and Mr. Staf-

ord will appear in White Plains armed with a

number of affidavits and other documents, and

an interesting fight is promised. One of the

affidavits to be presented will be that of Frank

Parshiev deposes that for seven years he has been a member of the church and a

regular attendant and contributor, and that the church was in a prosperous condition until the "appointment of the Rev. C. W. Millen, an ungodly and licentious minister, whose avowed sim was to dissolve the corporation." says that, besides damaging the value of the realty, the Rev. Mr. Millen de-

moralized the various working depart-

deprayed and corrupt element, which neces sitated vigorous and herole measures on the part of the church to purify its pulpit and frustrate his designs." He alleges that the paster was tried and convicted of immorality

Mr. Parshley then goes on to say that during the trial of the Rev. Mr. Millen for licentious

conduct he had two adherents, Messrs. H. R.

and driven from the church.

"introducing into the society a

Parshley. Among other things Mr.

peared as counsel for a number of trustee

ty Supreme Court to dissolve the Church So

the Church are interested. Two weeks ago a petition signed by Samuel T. Sherwood, Zelu-

and unsafe to handle the temporalities of said institution:" that they have done everything in their power to pull down instead of build-ing up a successful church, and that their homes, their interests, and their church con-nections are miles away from the Washington streat church.

nomes, their interests, and their church connections are miles away from the Washington street church.

After reviewing the proceedings for the condemnation of the church property, which was taken for bridge purposes, the affidavit says that there "has never been, nor is there now any satisfactory assurance of the money being forthcoming for any of the property for a long time to come; yet in the face and teeth of such knowledge, the said petitioners, without just cause or reason, except to embarrass and demoralize this society and misappropriate its funds, unlawfully made its note for \$35,000, at the present, interest, to the Franklin Trust Company, and thereupon pledged and assigned the whole of the award of said condemnation proceedings, amounting to \$130,000, as collateral security for the navent of said note, in order to obtain the sum of \$35,000 to pay a mortgage of \$19,000, which was not due and which drew only 4% per cent, interest, and was provided for in the report of the Commissioners in said condemnation proceedings, and to pay Counsellor W. J. Groo \$1,000.

Mr. Parshley puts in a claim for \$6,850 for

ceedings, and to pay Counsellor W. J. Groo \$81,000.
Mr. Parshley puts in a claim for \$6,850 for services and disbursements" rendered to the society during the pastorate of the Rev. Mr. Millen. He says that this claim has been audited and approved by the Board of Trustees, but has never been paid.

Continuing. Mr. Parshley's affidavit alleges that Counsellor Groo, who received the sum of \$4,000 as fees in said condemnation proceedings. "also received \$750 on allowance of court, besides the taxable costs, which deponent is informed amounts to a considerable sum, by express consent of said patitioners."

The petitioners. Mr. Parshley says, paid to the Bev. John A. Roche \$3,470.

It is asserted in the affidavit that the church was organized and that it exists under the laws, rules, usages, and discipline of the Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, and that it is contrary to the law of Methodism that a Methodist church corporation should be dissolved after it is once established without application to and approval by the quarterly conference of the denomination.

The attempt to procure the dissolution of

it is once established without application to and approval by the quarterly conference of the denomination.

The attempt to procure the dissolution of the church corporation, the affidavit says, and the attempt to have such avails as may be left turned into the treasury of the Brooklyn Church Society, is in violation of and repugnant to the objects of the incorporation of said church society, as appears from the act of incorporation, viz. Chapter 393 of Lawsof 1878, section 2, which reads as follows:

Sec. 2. The object of said corporation shall be to aid churches, to give advice as to church indebtedness, incumbrances on property, location of churches and church buildings, and to promote Sunday schools and missions in the city of Brooklyn and vicinity.

Affidavits by Trustees Jones, Sait, and Bemington will also be submitted in court to-day.

Baltimore Officials With Big Appetites. BALTIMORE, Feb. 19.-Last week the School Board sent six of its members to Washington to investigate the sewing school system in the public schools in that city. The commit tee spent just one day in the national capital. and returned with a bill for expenses amount-

ing to \$140. The School Board approved it, but the Mayor withholds his endorsement, claiming that the charge is exorbitant. W. H. R. Fussolhaugh, who headed the delegation, says the committee tried to economize in every way, even riding in street cars when they might have used carriagos. Their tour made them hungry and they had dinner in a restaurant on Pennsylvania ayenue, near Fifteenth street. They invited four Washingtonians to be their guests. The dinner was a plain one, they say, and only two quart bottles of wine wore used and a few sigars smoked. When the bill for \$102 was presented Chairman Fussolhaugh turned white. He had a certified check covering the amount in his pocket, otherwise there would not have been chough money in the party to pay the bill. The committee concedes that the bill is outrageously large, but thinks the city should pay it. An appeal to the Council may be necessary to recover the money. ing to \$140. The School Board approved it.

Asphyxlated by Gas,

Albany, Feb. 19.—James Curry, an employee of the Municipal Gas Company of this city. was asphyxlated by escaping gas at the tank of the company's works on Grand street this morning. Bernard Graham, another emmorning. Bernard Graham, another em-ployee, who attempted to rescue him, was rendered insensible and was rescued with great difficulty. He is, however, now out of danger. William Wright, a son of the deputy superintendent of works, was also overcome by the gas, but managed to escape to the street. Curry met his death in the cupola of the building, where he had gone to open the windows to let in fresh air. He was 28 years old and unmarried.

New Haven, Feb. 19.-Judge Ham of the upreme Court to-day ordered P. Jay Walsh

he acting Secretary of Sinte, to file his answer o the complaint of John J. Phelau, the Demo-ratic elaimant to the office, within seven days. small price big results. Piac's cure for consumption will stop your cough and do it quickly. Give it a trial.

A NEW PRESBYTERIAN ORGAN.

ACCUSED BY MR. PARSHLEY. 26 Will 200 Open to Blecussion of Points TRUSTEES WHO WANT TO DISSOLVE Within the Bounds of the Creed. The Methodist Society That Sold Its Church to the Bridge Trustees to Mave Its Troubles Investigated in Court.

CLEVELAND, Peb. 19 .- Several weeks ago number of clergymen and laymen of the Presbyterian Church met here and resolved to esablish a new Presbyterian newspaper in which the liberal views which have sprung up in the denomination can find utterance. The plan has been pushed steadily since then, and the first copy of the newspaper will appear soon. A good portion of the \$50,000 capital required has been subscribed by friends of the lew enterprise.

There is a great deal more in this movement than appears on the surface. Nowhere in the country has the opposition to Prof. Briggs and what he represents in the Presbyterian Church been more marked than in Illinois and Ohio. The leading Presbyterian organs of Cincinnati and Chicago have opposed his views from the first, and not a week passes without saycrai columns being devoted to sharp attacks upon Dr. Briggs and his views. A very large number of Presbyterians in this section are in sympathy with these defenders of the old orthodoxy, if the vote against Dr. Briggs in the last General Assembly can be taken as a criterion. There are many influential Presbyterian ministers, however, who believe that the Presbyterian Church is broad enough to include Dr. Briggs and his views, and they have protested at what they term the narrowness of their denominational newspapers.

Dr. H. C. Haydn, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Cleveland, said that it was not the purpose to start a new religion, as some had imagined. He said there was a spirit of intolerance in the Church newspapers, and what was needed was a liberal editor who could tolerate opinions in others. Prof. H. B. Smith of Lane Theological Seminary said that the diversity of opinion between the progressive and conservative parties in the Church demanded expression. He believed that liberty must be had within the bounds laid down by the Church, while the stitude of the majority of theeditors of religious newspapers had been to refuse to allow discussion.

Dr. Samuel P. Sprecher said there was a loud call in the Church for a liberal religious organ. The policy of suppression had been carried to an extreme. Dr. Sprecher carefully explained that it was not the purpose to advocate Dr. Briggs's views, but to establish a newspaper which would not suppress liberal discussion. eral columns being devoted to sharp attacks

scussion. A committee was appointed at the time, con-A committee was appointed at the time, consisting of five clergymon, to push the project, and they are now bosy raising subscriptions for the \$50,000 worth of stock. Prof. James A. Craig of Oberlin University, formerly in Lane Seminary, will be the working editor. The Presbyterian newspapers upon whose field the new organ expects to encroned do not see any good in the enterprise. The Herald and Persbyter of Cincinnati speaks of it as a Briggs affair, and remarks that it will be the means of drawing the lines more sharply in the Presbyterian Clairch, and will make the final separation easier. The Presbyterian Bainer of Chicago speaks of the new journal as advocating the views promulgated by Dr. Briggs, and says that the new editor is in full sympathy with Dr. Briggs.

that the new editor is in full sympathy with Dr. Briggs.

"The projected religious newspaper." it concludes, "will afford an excellent opportun-ity for expending money without getting any return or accomplishing any good."

LOBSTERS SCARCE AND SMALL

Maine Ptshermen Complaining About the Supply-An Albino Caught.

BANGOR, Feb. 10.-When lobsters in the shell retail at 18 cents a pound in this market people are reminded forcibly of the approaching time when that king of shellfish will be out of the common market practically. Twenty years ago a fair-sized lobster could be had, in the season, for 5 or 6 cents, and, at the rate of one pound of meat to four pounds of lobster in the shell lobster meat did not cost more than 15 cents, whereas, at present prices, a pound of the meat costs about 60 cents. While the lobsters grow smaller every year the price grows

meat costs about 60 cents. While the lobsters grow smaller every year the price grows larger, and, as young lobsters continue to be taken, in spite of the law for their protection, it is easy to see that, unless some new source of supply is found, the salad of the future will be a dish for nabobs only.

Fishermen say that the present Maine lobster law gives provincials a great advantage over the Yankees engaged in the business. From May I to July I the Maine fishermen may take any lobster more than nine inches in length, but during the other months no lobster under 10% inches in length can be bought or sold. In the maritime provinces from July I acidan, Lisciose time, altogether, but from Jan, I to lair, the provincial fishermen may catch and sell any size of lobster, and during that time they fill our market with fish smaller than the Yankee is allowed to take.

Acurlosity was found in a boatload of the shellfish that was brought from New Brunswick waters to Eastport the other day. The strange crustacean was like all the others except in color, being of a binish white—one of the rare and remarkable albino loisters. It was packed carefully in seaweed and sent to Washington, where it is to be come a part of the exhibit of the United States Fish Commission. Only one other white lot ster has been layed, and that specimen was captured some taken in these or any other waters, it is believed, and that specimen was captured some time ago by a fisherman at Welchpool, Campobello, N. R. The Eastport specimen was 12 inches in length, and as lively as any lobster in the lot.

BOTH DUELLISTS WOUNDED.

Stopped by the Surgeons When They Pro-posed to Continue the Fight,

LONDON, Feb. 19.-M. Drumonf, author of the "Secret de Fourmies." a socialistic study, who has already received three challenges from persons aggrieved by his attacks on the Jews in that work, and has accepted them all, fought the first of the duels this morning with M. Isaac on the Isle de la Jatta in the Seine.

M. Isaac on the Isle de la Jatta in the Seine.

M. Drumont received two wounds, one in the abdomen, which may prove serious and prevent him from fighting the other duels.

The duel was fought with a fury quite unusual in France. Swords were the weapons. Isaacs received a wound in the lower part of the body, and Drumont in the chest. Both wounds were serious, and justified a termination of the encounter. Neither, however, would consent to withdraw, but insisted, wounded as they were, on continuing the duel. The surgeons thereupon objected, threatening to leave the ground unless the combatants would consent to withdraw from the field. The duellists then consented to sheath their swords. swords.

M. Isaacs is Sub-prefect of Avesnes, in the Department of the North.

Saferings of the German Colony in Orenburg. St. Petersburg, Feb. 10. - The German colony in the province of Orenburg is in a condition of utter collapse. Forty of the colonists have of utter collapse. Forty of the colonists have died of typhus fever. Owing to the famine and the typhus the colonists are unable to build houses, and are huddled together after the fashion of the half-savage races among whom they undertook to form a settlement. The typhus attacks the colony with peculiar virulence, and the death rate has been much higher than among the Kirgheez and other natives of the region.

Damage by Earthquake and Tornado. Lisnov, Feb. 20.-A tornado yesterday spread destruction in south Portugal. A cruiser lying in the Tagus dragged anchor, and merthe the traces or aged anchor, and merchant vessels were swept before the storm. The customs sheds in this city were wrecked, and telegraph wires everywhere prostrated.

The damage was not less than five millions of frames. To the terror caused by the tornado was added an earthquake in the province of Algarve, which did much damage to property and caused a panic among the people.

Laur Attacks Constant in the Courts, Paris, Feb. 19.-M. Laur, the Boulangist Deputy, who was twice struck in the face by Minister Constants in the Chamber on Jan. 19, as he was descending from the Speaker's

tribune, after grossly insulting the Minister, is still smarting from the blows he raceived. Unable to provoke the Minister to fight him. M. Laur has decided to call him to account in the courts of law, and has had served upon the Minister a summons to answer to a charge of assault and battery. A Bomb in Front of a Spanish Consulate MESSINA, Feb. 19 .- A loaded bomb was found ast night outside the Spanish Consulate in this city. The fuse was burning but was quickly extinguished. No arrests have been made. The bomb makers are supposed to be members of an Anarchist society in sympathy with the Anarchists in Spain.

English Railways Blocked by Snow.

LONDON. Feb. 10.-The most extraordinary snow storm which has visited England in a generation continues, and, if anything, is growing heavier. The snow in some places is several feet deep. Hallway communication is stopped and the telegraph lines are down in

No North German Lloyd Dividend

Hamburo, Feb. 19.-The North German Lloyd Steamship Company has not declared a dividend for 1891. The Eider, recently wrecked off the Isle of Wight, belonged to this company. TORIES VERGING ON PANIC.

PROOPS OF THE GOVERNMENTS WEAK-

Ridionic from Liberals and Nationalists for the New Irish Bill, and Only Half-hearted Support from Conservatives.

LONDON, Feb. 19.-The Tories are on the verge of a panic. Even the cool and cyni-cal Balfour is excited over the proofs of Government weakness shown during the week. The narrow escape from defeat on the issue of the Government's Irish land policy was followed to-day by another escape on Welsh Issues. After the division the House was counted out at 7:30 P. M., thus showing the demoralization of the Tories and their Liberal-Unionist friends.

It is said that Mr. Balfour was strongly affeeted by the manner in which his speech on the Irish Local Government bill was received. and that he afterward conferred with leading Tories in his private room in the House of Commons. Some of the utterances at this conference have leaked out. Mr. Balfour, it is said, pointed out that it

conforence have leaked out. Mr. Balfour, it is said, pointed out that it was not only useless but dangerous to defer any longer the appeal to the electors, and that every day the session was prolonged increased the difficulties of the situation. He said that, as a measure for the conciliation of Iroland, the Local Government bill was evidently a failure, and that the issue would have to be fought out distinctly on the question of parliamentary home rule.

These sentiments met with general approval although it was suggested by some of the more timid that a hasty dissolution would look too much like a disorganized rout. The question will probably come up at a Cabinet meeting to be held to-morrow, when, it is thought by many, the Government may decide to dissolve. If the session is prolonged, the Government will have to face on March 8 the dangerous issue of Welsh disestablishment. It is known that many of the Liberal-Unionist adherents of the Ministery are in favor of disestablishment in Wales, and the Liberals intend to make a strong point of the question in the coming general election, while it is at the same time a subject the Tories are anxious to avoid for fear of allenating the Nonconformists, who support the anti-home-rule programme.

The Liberals and Irish Nationalists are in

ists, who support the auti-home-rule programme.

The Liberals and Irish Nationalists are in great glee to-night. They express the atmost confidence of victory, and Sir William Vernon Harcourt is represented as having declared that the Tory-Chamberlain combination would not carry a dozen of the seats now represented by Liberal Unionists.

The Sandard declares that the Government will proceed with the bill and have the support of the Liberal-Unionists. The Sandard adds:

"The measure corresponds exactly with the description we gave of it in advance, and carries out those conceptions of policy which have always found favor in the Unionist party."

The Telegraph savs:

The Telegraph says:

Those who would fain have supported the bill found nothing to say in its defence. The bill is in no sense a fulfillment of the Government's pledges. The ground plan of the measure is good; but the safeguarding clauses are open to more or less objection and one is provocative of positive ridicule. The Government cannot deny they have offered Ireland something signally interior to that given to the rest of the kingdom, if she deserves nothing better, they were wrong in introducing the bill and cannot escaps the obvious distinguing the bill and cannot escaps the obvious distinguing in the distinct of the consider whether or not it is better to drop than to try to amond the bill.

The Times says:

The Times says:

Mr. Baifour has displayed a complete mastery of details of a very compleated and technical subject. The second of the country of the second of the Councils. The trial clause is really nothing particularly new. There is a similar cheex in the Irish Foor law. The factitious rage into which the Gladatonians and the Irish members worked themselves is really amusing. We doubt whether they will be able to stir up the English and Scotch electors by relating the wrongs of judicially deposed county connections. The Daily Necs says:

Nothing more extraordinary than this bill was ever submitted to Parliament. Mr. Balfour's strongest enemies never imagined that he could have devised so thoroughly bad and hopeless a measure. The Chronicle thinks the bill an honest attempt, but that it falls to please anybody; it is good as far as it goes, but it does not go far

good as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough.

The Star says some people bowed, some kicked, and others laughed at the bill. It is of the opinion that Ballour's dejection lately was owing to his travailing at the birth of such a ridiculous measure.

The Irish Nationalist papers bitterly denounce the bill, while the Tory papers give it a lukewarm support. The Liberal and Radical papers are in full cry against the bill, which they cover with ridicule. The Pull Mall Gazelle hopes, for Mr. Balfour's sake, that the rumor that he opposed it is true. The contents, it says, are stupid, the omissions stupid, and most stupid was the moment chosen to introduce it.

The Dublin National Press says:

The bill is a beggariv account of meaningless pro-

had returned home one night before the find. ing of the body with a man who was never seen to leave the house. Voubourg was arrested and admitted that he had brought home a companion named Boutry, like himself a porter The anthropometric department of the police

panion named Boutry, like himself a porter. The anthropometric department of the police established the identity of the dead man with Boutry, who was also known as Boutreille.

In a private examination before M. Athalio, the magistrate who helped to unravel the Eyraud-Gouffe mystery. Voubcurg broke down and admitted that he had killed Boutry. His story was that after he had brought Boutry home on the Wednesday night next previous to Wednesday, Nov. 4, the date of the finding of the body, they had gone to bed, a violent quarrel had arisen, and he had selzed Boutry by the throat in a fit of rage, and had not let go until Boutry was dead. But he had not intended to kill his companion. Finding him to be dead, however, he had put the body under the bod, and then had slept in the bed the rest of the night. In the morning when he went away to his work he locked the body in the room, and so on every morning until the following Monday, when, his aunt having insisted upon putting the room in order, he resolved to get rid of it. At 20'clock in the morning he dragged the body out from under the bed, pulled it up on his shoulders by the logs, and carried it down into the cellar. To guard against its recognition he cut off the nose and the right ent. and, these disfigurements seeming insufficient for his purpose, he then cut off the head, hacking at the throat until only the spine connected the head and body, and then twisting the head and body, and then twisting the nose and ear he buried in the cellar, where they were afterward found; the head he threw into a closet on the Qual Henri IV., whence the police recovered it. Boutry's colhes the murierer made into a bundle and threw into the street. They were picked up by a ragnicker, from whom the police subsequently obtained thom.

This is the story of the crime as it was related by the presecuting afterned his morning. It is is expected that the trial will be brief.

A World's Fair Agent in Bespair.

MADRID, Fob. 19 .- Mr. Fred Brackett of the Chicago Fair Commission talked Spanish to an audience of Spanish reporters to-day, telling them what a fine thing the World's Fair was them what a fine thing the World's Fair was going to be and how the Spanish people should be awakened to the necessity of taking part in it. The Spanish reporters received his remarks without any outward sign of comprehension. Mr. Brackett afterward admitted that he was almost in despair over the prospect. He did not see how it was possible to overcome the official and popular lethargy with which the Commission came in contact everywhere.

England Trying to Supplant Us in Brazil. LONDON, Feb. 19.—In the House of Commons o-day the Right Hon. James Lowther, Parlinnentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, replying to a question on the subject, said that the Government was trying to obtain from Brazil similar commercial advantages to those enjoyed by the United States, but, he added, Brazil had not as yet shown any readiness to grant such concessions.

Notes of Foreign Happenings.

Great depression exists in the mining industry of Silesia. Thousands of miners have
leen discharged for lack of work, and those
who are retained have been obliged to submit
to reductions of wages or of time employed.

Theodor Hirsch and his son Ludwig, members of a leading tobacco house at Mannheim,
have been arrested on the charge of forging
bills of exchange. The amount of the fraudulent paper uttered is said to be 100,000 marks
The St. James's Gazelle expresses the opinion The St. James's Gazelle expresses the opinion that the negotiations between England and Itussia in regard to the Pamir incident have reached a point which gives hope that a settlement favorable to England will soon be arrived at.

A despatch from Rio Janeiro says that the trouble in Ceara was due to the obstinacy of the Governor of the State, who is a strong partisan of Da Fonseca. The Governor, however, has resigned, and the disturbance, which was purely local, has ceased.

Yal Baking Powder

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U. S. Gov't Report,

ABSOLUTELY PURE

CALLS SCHAEFER A COWARD.

Slosson Says that the Champton is Afraid to Bisk Another Cue Battle With Him,

George Slosson made a statement last night which was designed to settle definitely and finally the much-talked-of proposition for a three-night match between Champion Schaefer and himself. It was suggested by Schaefer's interview telegraphed to THE SUN from Chieago. Slosson again declared that he had never made any proposition for a three-night match to the champion. "The only way I will play Schaefer three nights," Slosson said, " is that each night's play shall count as a distinct and separate game, the winner of two to take the money. These games are to be 800 points each, and the man who gets 800 first each night is to be declared winner of that

points each, and the man who gets 800 first each night is to be declared winner of that particular-game."

To make this as definite as possible concerning the championship game Slosson said that he would play the winner of the Schaefer-Ives game either in this city or in Chicago. He would allow the winner \$250 expenses to play here, or accept the same money to go to play here, or accept the same money to go to play here, or accept the same money to go to play here, or accept the same money to go to play here, or accept the same money to go to play here, or accept the same money to go to play here, or accept the same money to go to play here, or accept the same money to go to play here, or accept the same money to go to play here.

"If Schaefer to him to play in Chicago. "That's the most niggardly offer I ever heard of," he exclaimed.

"If Schaefer should lose," Slosson added.

"I am willing to play him a side match in New York for \$500 a side, but only on condition that I get a match on with I ves for the championship in the mean time. This is the sum and substance of what I am willing to do, and I want it understood that these offers do not remain open until the Schaefer-Ives match is decided. They must be acted upon at once or I will withdraw them.

"What is the matter with Schaefer, anyhow?" said Slosson in conclusion. "Why don't he come out like a man about the championship? He acts like a coward who is afraid to try conclusions where his laurels are endangered. He got \$2.500 when he wen the championship? He acts like a coward who is afraid to try conclusions where his laurels are endangered. He got \$2.500 when he wen the championship? He acts like a coward who is afraid to play \$2.500 match. He could make as much again by defeating me. Why doesn't he offer to play again if he is really so confident that he has got a 'cinch' when he meets me?" A billiard enthus is at said last night it appeared to him that Schaefer was actually afraid to play \$2.500 me.

"There is a general belief," said he, "that Slosson i

A SWINDLING PASTOR.

The Forged Minutes of Meetings and Resolutions for Ruleing Money.

Continued investigation of the record of the Evangelical pastor, Muller, in Goldstedt, Germany, has shown him to be a swindler, with few superiors among the criminals of the Continent. For ten years he has embezzled small sums from contribution boxes and church treasuries in the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg. He was unable to do any work worthy of his capacity, however, before the middle of last year. At about that time his nephew, who, in an attempt to become an officer in the army of the Czar, had excited suspicion that he was a plotting Nihilist, was sent to Siberia, and Pastor Muller hastened to St. Petersburg to intercede for him. With the aid of high officials in Berlin and the German Embassy in St. Petersburg he brought about the liberation The Irish Nationalist papers bitterly denounce the bill. while the Tory papers give it a lukewarm support. The Liberai and Radical papers are in full cry against the bill. which they cover with ridicule The Pall Mail Which they cover with ridicule The Pall Mail Gazelie hopes, for Mr. Balfour's sake, that the rumor that he opposed it is true. The contents, it says, are stepid, the omissions stupid, and most stupid was the moment chosen to introduce it.

The Dublin National Press says:

The bill is a beggariv account of meaningless provisions; it is likes Aspanses toy—a succession of empty boxes within one another.

WOUBOURG'S TRIAL FOR MURDER,

His Account of the Killing of Bourry and the Concealment of the Body.

Parts, Feb. 19.—Charles Voubourg was placed on trial in the Seine Assizes to-day on the charge of murder. Voubourg was a porter and lodged in the house at 27 Rue de Charonne. On Nov. 4 last workmen found in the cellar of the house the naked, headless body of a man. The police learned that Voubourg the lotal amount of money wrongfully solutions. The total amount of money wrongfully solutions are rested after he had cheated about eighteen or the total amount of money wrongfully solutions. The total amount of money wrongfully solutions are rested after the superior of the big dities. He had cheated about eighteen or the total amount of money wrongfully solutions.

twenty parishoners out of \$500 to \$1,000 each. The total amount of money wrongfully obtained by him is estimated at \$100,000, and may be much more. His trial is expected to result in a sentence of ten or twelve years' hard labor at least.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

It has been many a day since so perfect a presentation of the opera of "Faust" has been given in this city as that of the Metropolitan company last evening, and we do not recall a larger, or a. more brilliant, or a more wildly enthusiastic audience than that which greeted the superb performance. The opera was good in every part, while the four principal singers, the De Reszke brothers, Eames and scalchi, fairly outdid themselves. There were, of course, repeated encores and curtain calls. Indeed, in every way the audience showered its approval and approbation upon the sing

"Hamlet" is to receive its final presenta tion for this season at to-day's matince of grand opera in the Metropolitan Opera House, This will be the last matinée but two of the

An exceedingly capable and attractive array of artists has been provided for the benefit of artists has been provided for the benefit concert of the German Ladies' Society for Widows and Orphans at Lenox Lycoum this (Saturday) evening, It includes Franz Rummel and U. Buehler, pianists: Julie Mueller-Hartung, soprano; Mrs. Anna Fields, alto: Dora V. Becker, violinist; Josef Katiz, who will at this concert make his last appearance before leaving for Europe; Edward Solidomann, basso; Eduard Herrmann, violin; Emil Schenck, violoncello, and Carl Hanser, viola.

violoncello, and Carl Hauser, viola.

With soloists like Lehmann, Fames, Lassalle, De Reszke, Kalisch, and Fischer, with Seid!'s orchestra, and with Herr Seid! to conduct and direct, the grand opera and concert entertainment at the Metropolitan Opera House to-night should be an exceptionally interesting and attractive event. The entertainment is for the beneft of a very commendable charity, too, the Home for the Destitute Blind of New York and vicinity, and Mrs. Jeannette has had the arrangement of the programme. It consists of two narts, French concert selections and the terman opera. The former includes the "Benvenuto Cellini" overture, and ballet music from "Henry Fighth," air "L'Etoile du Nord," and a serenade from "Don Juan" by Latonard De Reszke: "Mirielle," and Bizets "Tarantelle," by Miss Emma Fames, an air by Lassalle, and a duet by Lassalle and Fames. The second part consists of the first act of "Die Walkare," with Lehmann, Kalisch, and Emil Fischer.

Mr. De Pachmann's programme for this afternoon's recital at Chickering Stall is as follows: I. Besthoven, Sonata, opus 54: 2. Mendelssohn, Rondo Capriccioso: 3. Schamann, "Vogel als Frophel" and Novelette: 4. Chopin, al Fanissie Imprompta, ib Nocture, (c) Prelude, (d) two Etudes, (e) Mazonrka, (f) Berceuse, (g) two Waltzes: 5. Hensell, "Stoiseau i ctals"; (i, Lizst, "Waldeszauber."

Musiness Troubles.

Deputy Sheriff Barry took charge yesterday of the factory of the Hollister Manufacturing Company, cabinet woodwork, at 152 and 154 West 127th street, on two executions for \$13,918, one in favor of Robinson Gill, the President, for \$10,854, on promissory notes, and the other for \$3,024, in favor of Wm. T. Walker. The liabilities are estimated at about \$35,000. The machinery is covered by a chattel mortgage to E. R. Gill.

E. Fliery Anderson on a Tour of the State. ROCHESTER, Feb. 10.-E. Ellery Anderson. the anti-Hill leader, visited this city to-day and conferred with the prominent anti-Hill men here. It was arranged that a delegation should go to Albany from here on Monday to join in the proposed protest to the State Con-vention. Mr. Anderson left at 6 o'clock for Syracuse. THE STORY OF THE GAMAGES.

Miss Gamuge, Her Friend Miss McWhorter, and Henry Ten Broeck Gamage.

MILFORD, Pa., Feb. 19.-The statement that Henry Ten Broeck Gamage, the University building recluse, who was buried on Wednesday in this village by the side of his sister, herself an eccentric person, died possessed of \$15,000 in money, besides the queer collection of paintings and bric-A-brac found in his room in New York, is something difficult of belief by people in Milford who are well informed on the affairs of the Gamage family. The existence of the paintings had been known in this village for many years. Forty years ago the dead Whorter, began to make Milford their summer home. They were among the very first persons from New York to become "city boarders" in this summer resort. At that time the Gamage fortune was considerable Miss Gamage and Miss McWhorter were middle-

ers" in this summer resort. At that time the Gamage fortune was considerable Miss Gamage and Miss McWhorter were middle-aged women when they first came to Milford, and they had been for years inseparable companions in church work in New York.

Miss McWhorter had a small fortune of her own. There was romance in her life. When she was young her lover died, and she devoted herself to works of piety. She was a comely woman, short and stout. Miss Gamage was a head and shoulders taller than her friend, and very spare. They were both odd in their diress, and were rarely ever seen apart. They continued their church work here, both being stanch Presbyterians. They were together for more than twenty-diev years, and there not half a dozen people in the place who ever knew their first names.

The pictures that Henry T. Gamage died passessed of were none of them collected by himself. They were got together by his father, and after the latter lost his money twenty years ago or mere, they were placed in storage. When the Gamage money was lost Miss Gamage's resources ceased, but Miss McWhorter at once assumed the expenses of both, which, personally, were very light. Old Mr. Gamage died soon after he failed, and the expense of the storage on the pictures fell on Miss Gamage. She paid for this for some time, through the courtexy of Miss MeWhorter, but, not wishing to impose that expense on her devoted friend, she wrote her brother that if he could not look after them they must be disposed of. It was then that he had them removed from storage and placed in his apartment in the University building.

For many years Miss Gamage and Miss McWhorter made their home at the Dimmick Mewhorter made their home at the Dimmick Mewhorter made their home at the planting of his partment in the Criversity building.

For many years Miss Gamage should make a will the conditions of which were that upon her death the residence should go to Miss Fanny Dimmick, and the remaining estate be converted into mencey and invested for the benefit of Henry Ten

be buried in the family valid in St. Mark's churchyard. New York, and the burial was made there.

Miss Gamage did not survive the loss of Miss McWhorter long. She died and was buried in Millord. Miss Dimmick was made the executor of her will. In settling up the estate it was found that the trusted agent of Miss McWhorter, a New York man who had attended to her affairs for years, had not exercised very brilliant business ability, and the estate settled up much less than it was believed to amount to. Miss Dimmick was able to invest about \$10,000 as provided by the will. The income of that Henry Ten Brocck Gamage had for his use. If he managed to save out of it during the ten for twelve years he enjeyed it chough to accumulate the amount of securities he is alleged to have died possessed of he is entitled to be remembered as a person of no little financial genius instead of as a sort of Harold Skimpole without that worthy's vices

BONES OF MASTODONS.

alls in the Yukon Basin.

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 19.-If the pack trail. for the construction of which the people of Alaska are praying, is opened across the Coast Range into the valley of the Yukon River, that pasin will be an interesting locality for scientific research. There is no doubt that the gold placer diggings are as rich as any in America. although the extreme difficulty of access pre-vents development of them. Silver-lead ores

estrough the extreme difficulty of access prevents development of them. Silver-lead ores have been found, and within a year E. J. Glove and Lieut. Frederick Schwatka have discovered abundant evidence that copper exists in large quantities.

There are also extensive fossil deposits like those which have been unearthed during the last century in Northern Russia and Siberia. Joseph Goldsmith, an unusually intelligent miner who has spent several years in prospecting along the Yukon, is now in this city, and he says that he has found numerous traces of the mastedon or mamment. At places where the waters have cut into the banks, or have obbed away from shoats, huge bones are bare. Now and then the explorer will come upon big heaps of the fossils.

At one point, Mr. Goldsmith said, "about 1,500 miles from the mouth of the Yukon, is a perpendicular bank, from which bones are sticking out. One carling tusk, not unlike that of an elephant, is exposed for a length of six fect, and the diameter at the visible base is six or eight inches. At certain spots the number of bones and tusks makes one believe that whole herds of mastodons, or whatever the animals were, have perished from some unknown cause."

Delegates to the Convention.

PENN YAN, Feb. 19.-At the Vates County Convention to-day M. A. Leary, Thomas Carnody, and David Kennedy were elected dele gates to the Democratic State Convention. gates to the Domocratic State Convention. They are nominally uninstructed, but they will vote for Hill.

RECHESTER, Feb. 19.—Cleveland Democrats took no part in the Second Mooroo district Convention to-night. Hill delegates were elected to the State Convention as follows: City Attorney C. R. Ernst, Judge John F. Kinney, and James Fec.

At Batavia to-day D. J. Bissell, Jasper Starr, and Arthur Ferris were elected delegates from Genesses county to the Democratic State Contion. It is a solid Hill delegation.

A Loromotive on Rusners

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 19. - The ice locomotive Invented by Thomas Mulrey was tested on the ice at New Hamburgh this afternoon. It is only eight feet long and forty inches high, but It second over the ice like a locomotive on rails. The test was made with 180 pounds of rails. The test was made with 180 pounds of steam. Two men were on the feet beart, due kierns, the engineer, and Abraham Atkins. The seed attained on runners was thirty miles an hour. On one of the trips two lades were passengers. Later several sleds lifted with boys were taken in tow and whisked along over the ice. Mr. Mulrey said: "Next year I will come up here with an engine that will make a hundred miles an hour with passenger sleds attached."

H:Il Delegates from Queens County.

Three Hill men were elected as delegates to the State Convention at the First Assembly District Convention of Queens county held in Mincola yesterday. They are: For Oyst Bay, Morris F. Townsend: Plushing, Luke' Connorton: North Hempstead, James I L'Hommedieu. Delegates will be elected fro the Second district to-day. Suffolk count will also elect delegates to-day.

from the Anticipated Wrath of Jones, Who Has Still Seventeen Indiciments to Fall Back On-A Room Full of Lawyers tired feelings, exhausted sensation, trembling. nervousness, restlessness; exertion is fol-The audience at the trial yesterday in th. General Sessions before Judge Fitzgerald o lowed by fatigue, the person wakes mornings Lawyer James D. Hallen, who played the dua part of lawyer and defendant, was an unusual

Lawyer James D. Hallen, who played the dua part of lawyer and defendant, was an unusual one. In that it was almost entirely composed of lawyers. Lawyer Hallen had conducted his defence with unusual ability, and the lawyers had gathered to see bim have fan with the compainant against him. President William G. Jones of the United States Commercial Agency and Collecting Company. Jones had charged Hallen with obtaining \$29.50 from him on Dec. 21, 1880, by means of the false pretence that Hallen had already paid that amount in nine suits that he was then conducting for the agency. Hallen's cross-examination of Jones lasted nearly three days and was very unpleasant for Jones.

In summing up in his own behalf yesterday Hallen told the jury that he was confident that no twelve intelligent eithers could be found to base a verdict upon the testimony of "sucha vile creature" as Jones had shown himself to be upon the stand. Upon the record Jones had stamped himself a perjure, upon the record had stamped himself as the vilest of creatures, who was not content to wreak his vengoances who was not content to wreak his vengoance into that man's home and had persecuted that man's home and had persecuted that man's wife with a dood of printed yonom against the object of his vengoance.

Why, gentlemen, at every ring of the bell of our door for three years my wife has started

the upon the stand. Upon the record Jones had stamped himself a high, upon the record he had stamped himself at thief, upon the record he had stamped himself as the viest of creatures, who was not content to wreak his vengeance upon a man because that man had unintentionally innered his business by withdrawing from it, but had carried his vengeance into that man's who was and had persecuted that man's who with a dood of printed venom against the object of his vengeance.

"Why, gentlemen, at every ring of the bell of our door for three years my wife has started up in terror expecting to see an officer entering with one of the twenty-one warrants got out by this man Jones."

He said that because he had left the employ of Jones, whom he described as a "bursted tailor," Jones had procured twenty-one warrants, made minety separate charges of larceny, and procured the linding in some mystorious manner of eighteen indictments. He (Ibalien) believed that, the jury would "jout the stamp of infamy upon such a monstrosity in human shape as Jones."

Halten called Jones a great many hard names, and Jones, silting close to the lar with his hands clenched upon the massive buckforn handle of his cane, was white with anger.

In his summing up for the people Mr. Davis said that he dien't pretend to be able to make such a romarkable ablress as he had listened to from the lips of Lawyer Hallen. It was without doubt the most powerful appeal that he had her type the court. But after all there was a simple clear issue of fact for the jury to determine. That issue depended upon the testimeny of an the one side Jones and on the other side Hallen.

The jury retired, and within lifteen minutes returned to the court room.

Capit, O'Beirne of the court squad had heard that Jones had threatened to assault Hallen if Hallen was acquited. So, as Hallen stood up to bear the verdict of the jury, four court officers kept between Hallen and shook his hand and congratulated him. Jones had quitted the building as Jones was apparently in a furious st

Station Master Marchand, at the little village of Godarville, not far from Charleroi, in Belgium, has been suspended from his official duties for a most remarkable irregularity in office. He and his wife own a goat, which gives enough milk to satisfy most of the fam-ity needs for milk. The goat has the peculiarity of allowing only Mme. Marchand to milk her, and whenever the station master appronches the goat kicks and bucks. A short time ago Mme. Marchand went to market before breakfast. The station master was in haste fore breakfast. The station master was in haste to begin his duties of the day, and there was nothing in the house to eat. He approached the goat with a pail on his arm, and the goat, as usual, began to kick and buck. In despair, he decided to masquerade as his wife and humbug the goat into being milked. He put on his wife's skirfs, waist, and homet, and returned to the shed. The goat was decide, and he began milking her. All his preparations, however, had required more time than he had realized, and before the pail was half full he was astonished by hearing the whistle of the first morning express, which it was his most important duty to meet. He dropped the pail, ran to the house, exchanged his wife's bonnet for his red and blue cap of office, and ran with flying skirts to the station platform. The sight of an individual with a full beard in flowing skirts and a station master's cap dazed everybody on the train, and gave the porters at the station the idea that Marchand had gone crazy. So a policeman was summoned and the station master was marched off to jail. To the railroad authorities at Charleroi, who began an investigation of his conduct. Marchand explained the responsibility of the obstreperous goat for his unprecedented performance. He was punished by temporary retirement from office. to begin his duties of the day, and there was

A Unique Theatre. A stock company in Vienna is about to begin building a unique theatre in one of the recently annexed districts. The cost is to be \$250, 000 or \$300,000 The roof is to be a great rolling iron curtain, after the style of iron cur-tains now used before shop windows, and on tains now used before shop windows, and on hot summer nights it is to be drawn aside so that the audience may be refreshed. With that arrangement the commany expects to be able to carry out its plan to give a performance every evening in the year, or 422 performances annually, including matinees. The theatre will accommodate 3,000 persons, and the highest price for a place outside of the boxes is to be only 40 cents, although the heaviest classical plays and the works of the best modern dramatists are to be produced on its stage.

GRANDY, Conn., Feb. 19.-Pearl Adams has killed twenty foxes thus far this winter. Every morning she takes her dog and goes around to her traps, which are only a short distance from the house. She is only 10 years old.

A. M = 7 00), 214 East Seventy second street, I R. Raubischer, dismage \$100, 10 00, Hariem Kauroad tun' net oil barrels, damage \$10, 11.15, 259 West Forty seventh sirvet, famy torp it damne 515.

P. W. -1 10, 217 219 East 1750 street, Carmer Papiust
Church, damnage \$5000, 7540 PRS to 252 West Fortysecond street. Personal flats, damnage \$65,000; 4530, 42
East Iwanisted street. Mrs Hillen, damnage \$500, 9-45,
152 and 154 West 12.16 street Hollester Manufactur,
lingt company, damnage \$5,000, 9-25, 975 Forest avenue,
Thomas J. Sevins, damnage \$45.

BROOKLYN.

All the regiments of the Second Brigado will parade the Grand Army Setterans on Decration Day. Single Clement has granted Action Armold in absolute Business and the case Painter Henry Armold, 58 a week dimony, and the castody of their called Fire Marshat Lowis reports that 1 401 free occurred last year carrains a loss of \$1,008 501, and that ten of the twelve persons arrested for aron were convicted.



Always open— the offer made by the proprietors of Dr. Sagw's Ca-tarrh Remedy. It's a reward of \$500 cash for an incurable case of catarrh, no matter how bad, or of how long stand-too. It's one thing

ing. They'll carry it out, too. It's one thing to make the offer. It's a very different thing to make it good. It couldn't be done, except to make it good. It couldn't be done, except to make it good. It couldn't be done, except to make it good. to make it good. It couldn't be done, except with an extraordinary medicine. But that's what the, have By it's mild, soothing, cleansing and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Remedy cures the worst cases. It doesn't simply palliate for a time, or drive the disease to the lungs. It produces a perfect and permanent cure. Try it and see.

If you can't be cured, you'll be paid.

The only question is—are you willing to make the test, if the makers are willing to take the risk!

If so, the rest is easy. You pay your drug-gist fifty cents and the trial begins. If you're wanting the \$500 you'll get some-thing better—a curs!

Can you have better proof of the healing

ronder, at effects of Dr. Greene's Nervare, JOHN S. DOREMU!

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55 Dr. Greene, the successful specialicuring all forms of nervous and chronicuses, 35 West 14th st., New York, can be suited free, personally or by letter. Cowife him ment your enso or send for stom blank to fill out, and a letter fully exing your disease, giving advice, &c., wireturned free.

SPARROW SECOTING. trom Mule Houses and Church Steep SCRANTON, Feb.10 .- Thirty-flve or forty ateur trap shooters in the Lackawanna V have matches once or twice a week. Pic are scarce, but English sparrows are no ous, and the shooters use sparrows in traps in tend of pigeons. Sho ters who ally kill even pigeons out of ten think the pretty well when they kill two sparrows a tive. The Hight of the little English bird. it has been surung from the trap, is will crooked, and it takes a smart marksman t it. Many of the spurows fly close to ground, and if the ground is bare, the she has more than be can do to keep track o. bird. A little snow on the ground is of g advantage to the sportsman, for he can t see the sparrow, no matter how low it flies The spaceows are eaught as soon after . break as possible, and are used in the t

night they become dumpish and slow, sportsmen say. The sparrows roost in wi in the big boiler houses, where steam is night they become dumpish and slow, sportsmen say. The sparrows roust in win the big boiler houses, where steam is a crated to run the machinery of the great breakers, as well as in the long mule banear by. Formerly the men employed in boiler houses caught scores of sparrows en morning by closing all the doors and pour water on half-harmed anthracite coal, subbur tames that arose caused the bird-drop from their roests. The men picked to up and placed them in cages, but 40 per cof the starrows never revived, and the were not vigorous enough for trap shoot That way of catching sparrows for the thas been alamdoned.

Nearly all the sparrows for the trap caught now at the mule barns, where roest on the beams and plates. At day, the men close the barn doors and stop u the holes, and then they remove an end dow and fasten a big sagging net to the fron the outside. As soon as the sparrows to chirp, become uneasy, and act as the they were about rendy to search for sometito eat, the men grab long poles, run to opposite and of the barn from where the mand drive the noisy birds from their pere. The frightened sparrows fly toward the cwindow, fluiter into the net, and stay tuntil the men take them out.

Sparrows caught in that way are just a the tran shooters want, and they pay the robarn men four cents apiece for lively he one morning last week 104 sparrows vaught in one net at a big male barn in Lawanna township. In the neighboring bore of Chunches Whenever the Danmore sports desire to get a fresh lot of sparrows for the shooting purposes, they hire boys to clint the church tower at night, nick the sleing birds from their roosts, and place the baskets for use at the traps on the morrow.

Twenty Persons Injured in a Panic. LONDON, Feb. 19. - A lantern show held clun of Unionists at Kingscross was bro up to night in a tragic way. A lad who present at the celebration upset a parallanters Internation of the foot of the floor of the

ty were insured, five of whom may die, door had been closed and locked. Fortuna the fire did not spread.

will be paid for a recipe enabling us to make WOLFF'S ACME BLACKing at such a price that the retaile: can profitably sell it at 10c. a bottle At present the retail price is 20c. This offer is open until January ist., 1893. For particulars address the undersigned.

ACME BLACKING is made of pure alcohol other liquid dressings are made of water Water costs nothing. Alcohol is dear. Who can show us how to make it without alcohol so that we can make ACME BLACKING as cheap as water dressing, or put it in fancy pack-ages like many of the water dressings, and then charge for the outside appearance instead of charging for the contents of the bottle?

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia

PIK-RON is the name of a vaint of which a 25c, bottle is enough to make aix scratched and dullet

cherry chairs look like newly finished many other remarkable things which see other paint can be a self-remarkable things which see other paint can be a self-remarkable self-